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CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

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Railroads.

CENTRAL RAIL-ROAD.
Arrangement, 1860.
day, November 26th, 1860, two daily ... at Great Central Depot at foot of ...ster Streets.
Express, (Sundays excepted,) ... Express, (Saturdays excepted.)
TRAINS ARRIVE.
days excepted.)
...on all Night Trains.
...AND WOODLAND TRAINS.
...ago at 6.30 A. M.; 8 A. M.; 12 M.; 3.30 P. ...
...ve.
...M. 9.00 A.M. 1.00 P.M. 4.25 P.M. 6.00 P.M.
...9.05 1.05 4.30 6.00
...5.00 1.10 4.37 7.04
...8.15 1.14 7.40 7.08
...8.26 1.58 4.45 7.31
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.
Gen. Passenger Agent.

& CHICAGO UNION
...—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
...day, November 26th, 1860, trains will ...leave, as follows, Sundays excepted:
...P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Free-...Warren, Gamma, Dunleith, Dubuque ...immediate points.
...P. M., for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Ce-...nia and Intermediate points.
...ge, Belvidere, Rockford, and Inter-...diate points.
...ews and intermediate points.
...Detroit and Eastern Division will take the ...
...Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, ...diate points, will take the ...
...on other trains.
E. H. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt.
T. LEE, Gen. Ticket Agt.

...D & NORTHWESTERN ...RAILWAY.
...DIRECT ROUTE
...Sycott, Prospect, Janesville, Calena, ...Clinton, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, ...Wilson, La Crosse, St Paul, &c.
...Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains ...follows:
...P. M., for Rockford and Junc-...tion can be purchased at all Westrond ...ticket offices, or at the passenger station, ...corner of Canal and Kinzie streets.
...Gen'l Ticket Agt.

...AN SOUTHERN AND ...KE SHORE RAILROAD.
...CHANGE OF TIME.
...Arrangement, 1860-61.
...Monday, Nov. 26th, and until further no-...ice is given, trains will leave ...
...M., for York and Boston Express, arrives in ...Cleveland at 5.15 A. M., and until further no-...tice is given, trains will leave ...
...Every Express, arrives in Toledo at 4.40 ...Michigan Central daily (except Saturdays) ...and connecting with Lake Shore and Michigan ...Southern Railroad at Cleveland at 8.30 A. M. ...making all QUICK TIME. AN ANY ...
...5.30 P. M.—Detroit Express, arrives in ...Toledo at 10.30 and Cleveland at 11.00 ...next morning, connecting directly with trains on the Great West-...ern Railroad.
...Express, arrives in Toledo at 10.30 A. M. and 11.00 ...P. M.
...For Palace Sleeping Cars accompany all ...Night Trains. Tickets to all points in the ...East and West can be had on all Railroads ...centring in Cleveland.
...Tickets can be obtained at the Company's ...office, corner of Lake street and Fifth ...avenue, and at the Depot, corner Van ...Buren street.
GEO. M. GRAY, Agent.

...SO AND MILWAUKEE ...RAILROAD.
...the leave Chicago for Milwaukee at:
...arrive at Milwaukee at 10.00 A. M.
...arrive at Milwaukee at 6.30 P. M.
...from Milwaukee at:
...leave Milwaukee at 8.00 A. M.
...leave Milwaukee at 4.40 P. M.
...arrive at Chicago at 10.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M.
...Depot at foot of Michigan street.
R. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

...IAN CENTRAL AND ...WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.
...Summer Arrangement.
...Commencing Monday, June 4th, 1860, trains will ...leave the Great Western Railroad Depot, foot of Lake ...street Chicago:
...Mail Express, (sundays excepted,) ...arrive at Detroit 5.45 P. M. Suspension ...Bridge at 9.30 A. M. Albany ...at 8.30 P. M. New York at 8.30 P. M. New ...York and Boston Express, (except ...Sundays,) arrives at Detroit 10.40 P. M. ...Suspension Bridge at 5.30 A. M. Albany ...at 3.30 P. M. New York at 6.45 P. M. Night ...Express, (except Sundays,) arrives at Detroit 7.45 A. M. Suspension Bridge at 7.30 P. M. Albany at 6.30 A. M. New York at 9.45 A. M. Atlantic ...Express, (except Sundays,) arrives at Detroit 1.15 P. M. Suspension Bridge at 12.30 P. M. Albany at 11.30 P. M. New York at 3.45 A. M. Pacific ...Express, (except Sundays,) arrives at Detroit 7.45 P. M. Suspension Bridge at 7.30 A. M. Albany at 6.30 P. M. New York at 9.45 P. M.
...Through Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich and Worcester. Boston passengers transfer at Worcester.
...Through Tickets to Montreal can be obtained at one of the important ...stations on the line. Passengers for Boston, ...via Vermont Central, can procure tickets at the office of the Company, ...Rutland, Vt., at as Low and Time as Quick as ...by any other route.
...Passengers for PITTSBURGH, and all points in the Oil Regions, will find the ...Mail Express to this city the most desirable ...train.
...Baggage checked through.
...Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad ...Offices in the West, and at the Company's ...office, 69 Dearborn street, next door to ...the Sherman House.
...Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply ...to either of the Baggage Masters at the ...Depot, or to
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...Rates of Freights of all descriptions can be ...learned at Pullman, New York Boston, ...and from any point on the Railroad ...Company, including Wisconsin, Iowa, ...Illinois, and Missouri.
...Freights will also connects at Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, with Goods can be forwarded ...without Delay, to all points in the ...Ohio Valley, Kentucky, Tennessee, ...Arkansas, Arkansas and Red River of the ...South, by Steamers in connection with the ...Northwestern Line.
...Freight will be forwarded by the transportation ...lines to their Company, can only who consign ...to their Agents.
...Freight to and from any point in the ...country via Railroad, Steamboat or Canal, ...are charged by owner it, R. Companies ...Agents at most packages from Boston to ...PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia.
...& RICHARDS, 60 North Market street, Baltimore, ...J. CO., No. 7 Astor House, or No. 18 Wall ...street, New York.
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Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1860.

"STARVING THE NORTH."

That some of the secession leaders are in earnest in their present endeavors to establish a Southern Confederacy, we have never entertained a doubt; but that many of the noisiest and most zealous of that class are anticipating no such result, and are proceeding wholly upon the erroneous belief that the financial condition of the Northern States is such as will compel them to accede to any demands the slaveholding interest may choose to make, we are equally certain. Southern journals are constantly referring to this supposed state of affairs in the free States, and newspaper correspondents report the belief as being almost universal at the South, that the North can hold out but a short period—that starvation of the "laboring classes" must speedily ensue, and that submission will at once follow. In a letter which we publish this morning from Montgomery, Alabama, it is stated that this idea is regarded with peculiar favor by all parties there. "In fact," says the writer, "nothing gives more general satisfaction, "and is received with more unquestioning "belief, than this "starving out the North," "as it is called. All look with confident "expectation to see the operatives (and "what Southerner questions that this class "comprehends seven-eighths of the popu"lation of the North?) rising up in civil "war for want of labor and bread." Another correspondent of one of the New York journals, writing from Richmond, Va., says: "we are in daily expectation of "harrowing commercial details from the "North. After three or four months of a "rousing panic, the financial pulse of the "Black Republican patient will probably "be low enough to bring him to a sense of "the danger of attending to the constitu"tion of others to the neglect of his own." These are the views of many of the secession leaders, and it is doubtless upon erroneous ideas of this character that much of the secession bluster on the part of Southern masses is predicated. They neither desire nor fear disunion; but believing that a continuance of the secession panic for a few months will force concessions to their section, they keep up the howl. When undeceived, they will probably return to their fealty to the Union.

THE OLD SATAN.

The Missouri *Republican* has lost none of its Border Ruffian instincts while opposing the Disunionists of the extreme South.—Having failed in the attempt to drive the Free State men out of Kansas, it seems now to have resorted to the expedient of *starving* them out. We find the following paragraph in that sheet of the 24th inst.:

"Montgomery's banditti will now find few sympathizers, beyond the circle of those rabid Abolitionists of New England, who have so long supplied him with arms, under the garb of food for 'starving Kansas.' Numerous persons come to suspicion that some of the visits paid to the Eastern cities ostensibly to solicit charity, were really intended to bring about a different state of public affairs. We allude to Montgomery's visit to Boston last winter. Judge Conway's operations how it has stealthily contrived to give to a murderous ruffian the means of carrying terror, devastation and bloodshed over a large extent of Territory, taken by surprise, and of course unprepared for resistance. The name of the notorious Hyatt, also, whose connection with Lane last winter fatally disgusted many of his own friends, is only of his kind—and is now in Kansas on some secret service. He is evidently fanatical on the subject of slavery. This man has been active in procuring subscriptions in money, clothing, &c., for sufferers in Kansas. But beyond the fact of his violent Abolitionism, we know of nothing which would support the charge that he made charity a pretext, either in whole or part, a cover for providing Montgomery with means and munitions to wage war on Southern Kansas and Missouri, but it would not be surprising if it should be ascertained that moneys given by the benevolent and charitable for the relief of men, women and children, who, it was said, were about to perish in Kansas, were collected solely to aid a murderous rising against the lives of citizens and peaceful occupants, who have been for a long time tranquil. Montgomery has been collecting funds in some way, and has got them either under false pretences or by the direct contributions of Northern Abolitionists. We take it such an outbreak as we have described is the step to all further *charity* for "starving Kansas" and probably enough, too, among those who do not want to add rebellion and civil war under the plea of charity for the suffering."

The spirit which dictated these sentiments is simply fiendish. Divested of verbiage its purpose is to withhold the offerings of the charitable to a famishing people on the eve of a desolating winter. The pretext that arms have been sent to Kansas under the guise of "Relief Goods," by Mr. Hyatt and others in the North, is manufactured for the occasion. Whether the original falsehood was the coinage of the *Republican*, or of that crazy functionary who signs himself "J. Williams, U. S. Judge, Third Judicial District," is of no consequence. Neither of them believes it.

That nothing may be left to inference the *Republican* plainly declares the hope that Montgomery's proceedings "will put an immediate stop to all further charity for starving Kansas." If any fact is firmly established by the evidence which usually compels honest men, it is the fact terrible in its destitution exists in portions of Kansas. Famine already stands at the doors of hundreds of cabins in that Territory. Relief must be had soon, and in no inconsiderable quantity, or the results of famine will be seen in actual death by starvation. The sympathies of a large section of the country are excited by the picture, and the bounties of the charitable are beginning to flow into the impoverished region, when the tide of alms is arrested, or sought to be arrested, by the brawling voice of Missouri Ruffianism, through its old and faithful newspaper organ.

We have nought to say in extenuation of Montgomery's crimes, if he has been guilty of infractions of the law. We know that those who have been prominent in affording relief to the famishing settlers, earnestly cautioned Montgomery against acts of violence or bloodshed. We know that Mr. Hyatt did so in person. We know that this gentleman urged him to bear the manifold ills which afflicted his section of the Territory until a change in the administration of national affairs should have brought relief to a long-persecuted and long-suffering people. We know that the general sentiment of the Republicans of Kansas has been strongly averse to any outbreak in the Southern portion of the Territory. If the Missouri *Republican* does not know these things, it *does know* that the recent lawless proceedings in that quarter are as wholly separate and distinct from the measures of relief to that famishing people, as any two events can be. Hence there can be but one motive inspiring this cruel interference with the offerings of the charitable, and that is a simple desire to add to the pangs of the innocent, and, if possible, to depopulate the land upon which their unfortunate lot is cast.

A HOME QUESTION.

The abandonment of the old Chicago Relief Society is a step in the right direction. That association, composed of earnest men who really desired the amelioration of the condition of the poor, and who were willing to pay any amount of money that their desires might be gratified, was unquestionably an exceedingly detrimental one in its operation, though during its life, it was the agency through which no small amount of distress was relieved. We judge it as a whole; and in doing so, are compelled to say that where one deserving individual was relieved, perhaps half a dozen impostors were taught to lie and beg, and that its tendency was to create a class in Chicago, the individuals of which, finding that to ask for bread and coal, was easier than to work for them, would have become permanent burdens upon public bounty. It demonstrated again, and for the hundredth time, that true charity is not so much the feeding of the hungry and the clothing of the naked, without inquiry into the condition of applicants, as it is the parent of a system, which, while extending sparing and temporary relief to sufferers, labors to create in them that self-respect, intelligence and industry which will ward off future want. This great truth has become so apparent from the repeated trials and repeated failures of such associations, that hundreds of good men especially in the larger cities, have become convinced and are acting upon the belief, that all charitable action which do not spend time to inquire into the industrial condition, physical habits and domestic economy of the poor, are so many encouragements of shiftlessness, drunkenness and idleness, that ought at once to be wound up and abandoned. They say, and probably with truth, that every community has in it persons with whom hunger is the only incentive to labor—men and women who never take thought for the future, who spend their all in idleness or in a debauch to-day, and trust to a chance gift or organized charity for their food to-morrow; and that such are those who eat up and wear out the bounty of the charitably inclined, while those whom disease or other misfortune has really visited, knowing nothing of importunate begging as a trade, are forced to stand back and wait until the beggars and liars by profession are served. The experience of every man who has been made the almoner of other's gifts, strongly supports this view. Hence we say that the abandonment of this field of labor, by the Chicago Relief Society, is a positive good, for which all who would relieve poverty and want by taking away their causes, ought to be devoutly thankful. We admit the general excellence of the plan upon which the Society was organized and the admirable intentions of those who sustained it; in practical working, however, it had that infirmity which belongs to all associations of the sort, in which the voluntary labor and vigilance of members are the only safeguards against imposture and fraud.

In abandoning the societies like that which we disapprove, let none of our readers suppose that the obligation resting upon them to do what they are able for the relief of suffering, is discharged. In the best and most bountiful season there is enough of this—the result of crime, misfortune, imprudence or indolence—which must be relieved. How best to send that aid, without stimulating in those who require it a sense of dependence, or the feeling that the world owes them a living without work, is a problem yet unsolved. It has engaged the attention of thousands of men wiser and better than we; but we do not know that they have grasped the whole truth, or that they have arrived at any definite results. We leave it to them, while we earnestly recommend to all whom our words may influence, to stand aloof from every merely temporary organization for charitable purposes that has not a skilled and responsible man at its head—one whose business and livelihood it is to inquire into and relieve the wants of the poor, and who, by long experience, is able to so direct charitable gifts that, while they are the means of effecting a temporary good, they may not aggravate the disease which they strive to cure. There are a few such in the city. To them let the bounty of the charitable be directed. Above all, let no man encourage that street begging, or the basket-beggars, who ask alms from door to door. They are the impediments to the success of all charitable endeavor, which no ingenuity has been able to cut out of the way.

ANOTHER DOSE OF COMPROMISE PILLS.

We are approaching that stage of the disunion disease now raging below the Potomac, where the North is supposed to be sufficiently frightened to take another dose of "Compromise" medicine to cure the body politic. The Cotton States roar disunion. The Free States are expected to tremble. The border Slave States step forward as peace makers, and announce that if the North will again surrender another part of her rights, the Cotton States will be induced to remain a while longer in the Union.

In an article on this subject the other day, we pointed out the concessions that might possibly be demanded from the Free States. We embraced everything in the schedule that we supposed slave-driving audacity would have the unblushing assurance to ask. But our catalogue fell considerably short of the conditions which are to be accepted. We find the terms of compromise set forth in the Richmond *Enquirer*—the organ of the Breckinridge party in Virginia. It speaks the sentiments of what is called the "Conservative Democracy," or "moderate fire-eaters" of the South—particularly of the tobacco and slave-breeding as distinguished from the Cotton States.

We copy the article from the Richmond oracle for the benefit of those in the West who are disposed to counsel the Free States to back down and surrender to the fire-eaters. Let the free people of the North see exactly what is required of them to prevent the Secessionists from withdrawing from the Union. We want them to carefully count the cost of maintaining a union with the fire-eaters until the latter shall see fit to make new exactions. In forty years there have been four "Compromises"—to "save the Union,"—the last two within ten years, and now there is a demand for the fifth.—First, we had the Missouri Compromise. The Free States were required to surrender to the slaveholders all the settled and most valuable portions of the French purchase. That territory, when acquired, was *free* by the laws of France. The North, for the "sake of the Union," gave up Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, and all south of 33 deg. 30 min. of latitude, to an oligarchy numbering but *one-twelfth* of the white population of the Nation. In this disastrous surrender, free labor lost the magnificent State of Missouri, which by soil, climate and productions was peculiarly adapted to free labor—as much so, in fact, as Illinois or Pennsylvania.

The second "Compromise" came in 1833. South Carolina demanded the repeal of the projective system intended to foster and develope American industry, and render our people independent of European workshops. The Compromise in this case, consisted of a capitulation in which the Cotton States carried their point. The effect of this compromise was the great financial crisis and crash of 1837, in which the industrial interest of the Free Labor States were prostrated, tens of thousands bankrupted, and their material progress put back ten years. But South Carolina was conciliated, and agreed to stay in the Union a little longer.

Eighteen years passed, and then came Compromise number three—that of 1850. War was made on Mexico to acquire domain for Slavery. The vast territory of Texas was given up to the fire-eaters. All the remaining Mexican acquisition was left open to the slaveholders, and the atrocious Fugitive Slave Law was passed,—an act which subverts the fundamental principles of common law, tramples upon justice, and shocks the moral sentiments of all just men. It was devised and enacted for the express purpose of insulting and humiliating the North, and breeding riots, rescues and resistance. Such was Compromise number three.

Only four years are allowed to pass until more concessions were required from the North. It was demanded that all the remaining territory acquired by the French purchase, should be opened to the intrusion of slavery. The Missouri Compromise Act, prohibiting slavery north of 36.30, was blotted from the statute book. The Dred Scott decision was made which declared that the Constitution recognized property in man, and that colored persons had no rights which white men are bound to respect; that all the public domain was open to the occupancy of the slave holder. But as the last straw broke the camel's back, so the patient, enduring, overtasked people of the North refused to ratify this last treaty made between the fire-eaters and the doughface spectators. The sacrifices were too large, both of principle and interest. The North was required to yield everything, and the slaveholders nothing. The free labor masses resolved to put a stop to this business before all their rights were bartered away. And in strict accordance with the Constitution they have elected a President and Vice President, instructed to administer the government according to the Constitution, and to resist the further encroachments of the fire-eaters upon their rights. This defensive action and attitude of the free labor masses, has thrown the oligarchy into a furious passion. Nothing short of an immediate and unconditional compliance with the following demands will retain them a moment longer in the Union, viz:

1st. "Each Northern State must, through her Legislature or by Constitutional Convention, promptly repeal all laws passed against the kidnapping of colored people."

2d. Each State "must pass laws to secure the easy and prompt execution of the Fugitive Slave act."

3d. "They must pass other laws imposing adequate penalties on citizens who shall hereafter assist or encourage the escape of fugitive slaves"—that is, if they give to the fleeing victim of bondage a cup of water, a crust of bread, a bed of straw, or even point the road to the Queen's dominions, they shall be declared "malefactors" and dealt with accordingly.

4th. They "must pass other laws declaring and protecting the right of slaveholders to travel and sojourn in the Northern States exempted by their slaves."

5th. They "must instruct their Senators and Representatives in Congress to repeal the law prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia," and

6th. To instruct the said Senators and Representatives to help enact a Congressional slave code, "sufficient for the full only safeguards against imposture and fraud.

In shunning the societies like that which we disapprove, let none of our readers suppose that the obligation resting upon them to do what they are able for the relief of suffering, is discharged. In the best and most bountiful season there is enough of this—the result of crime, misfortune, imprudence or indolence—which must be relieved. How best to send that aid, without stimulating in those who require it a sense of dependence, or the feeling that the world owes them a living without work, is a problem yet unsolved. It has engaged the attention of thousands of men wiser and better than we; but we do not know that they have grasped the whole truth, or that they have arrived at any definite results. We leave it to them, while we earnestly recommend to all whom our words may influence, to stand aloof from every merely temporary organization for charitable purposes that has not a skilled and responsible man at its head—one whose business and livelihood it is to inquire into and relieve the wants of the poor, and who, by long experience, is able to so direct charitable gifts that, while they are the means of effecting a temporary good, they may not aggravate the disease which they strive to cure. There are a few such in the city. To them let the bounty of the charitable be directed. Above all, let no man encourage that street begging, or the basket-beggars, who ask alms from door to door. They are the impediments to the success of all charitable endeavor, which no ingenuity has been able to cut out of the way.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

THE U. S. ARSENAL AT CHARLESTON—THE LATEST NEWS.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1860.

The President does not feel at all easy, in regard to the condition of affairs in South Carolina; and while he has made every effort, and members of his Cabinet have exerted every influence to prevent, by all constitutional means before the 4th of March, no confidence is entertained in the ability of those who are disposed to such a course there, to control results. On the contrary, there are indications well calculated to excite his apprehensions, that the rash leaders who have obtained command of the movement, will not wait for his exodus to precipitate a crisis, if they suppose anything is to be gained by earlier action. It may not be known to the public, but the fact is none the less true, that the United States Arsenal in Charleston was actually taken possession of by force a fortnight ago, Col. Gardiner, who commanded at Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island, seven miles from the city, sent up a party of his soldiers when affairs began to take a serious turn, to remove some of the Government ammunition down to the Fort, and although they went in citizen's dress, so as not to attract notice, and endeavored to disguise their mission, they were discovered and compelled by the people to carry back the ammunition. The Arsenal was then put in charge of the Washington Light Infantry, a volunteer military company, by the municipal authorities, in order to prevent its destruction by the populace.

Here was an overt act against the authority of the Government, just as much as if Fort Moultrie had been taken by an armed force. The President concluded, however, to ignore it, for prudential reasons, fearing it might provoke a collision and more fatal results. But he must not will pass unnoticed

Special Notices.

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are combined with the most efficacious TONIC and DIURETIC as well as the most agreeable FLAVORING ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness, or debility they will give immediate relief and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Bronchitis, Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Coughs and Colds, they are a certain preventive of Chills and Fevers.

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Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1860.

MONETARY.

Monday Evening, Nov. 26.

Specie has been exported very freely during the week, and the shipments have been mainly to London. Exchange, however, has ruled so low that the movement has not been profitable, and the shipments have been limited to the amount which could be obtained at the banks. They have been principally in American gold coin, which has been purchased at a premium of about 1 per cent, selling at 100@101 per cent. Bullion has been in demand, and has sold at 1@1¼ per cent premium, the latter rate being current to-day.

The Bank of Commerce has declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable on demand. Sterling exchange is steady, but rates are unchanged. Sight drafts on London are quoted at 109@109½ per cent. Bankable bills, on the best houses, are selling at 108½@109 per cent. Commercial bills, on the best houses, are selling at 108@108½ per cent. Francs are quoted at 5.15@5.17½ per cent. Bills on the best houses in Amsterdam are selling at 40@40½ per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Frankfort are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Hamburg are selling at 35@35½ per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Bremen are selling at 78½@79 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Berlin are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Leipsic are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Vienna are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Augsburg are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Munich are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Trieste are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Milan are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Genoa are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Leghorn are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Rome are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Naples are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Palermo are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Messina are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Catania are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Syracuse are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Trapani are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Marsala are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Girgenti are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Licata are selling at 71½@72 per cent premium. Bills on the best houses in Terranova